THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 15. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1850. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.
Edinburgh, 1 George Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy,
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.
Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for Assurance, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea risk.	Harbour risk.
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	,, 40,000	,, 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	,, 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae,
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Edwards Whipple Bates, in our firm ceased on the 30th September last.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.
Shanghae, 7th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.
Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. David Olyphant King, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, } Superior Wines.
SHERRY, }
PORT, }
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.
Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Spanish brig *Ylocano,* MANILA ROPE, of the best quality, in different sizes.

JOZE MARTINEZ,
Captain of *Ylocano.*
Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Favourite,* a fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, Shipped by Heaton, Lime Street, London, and for sale by the undersigned, consisting of—

Oilman's Stores.

Assorted PICKLES in Quarts.
Best White Wine VINEGAR do.
Durham MUSTARD, 1lb. and ½lb.,
SAUCES Assorted in Pints.
Salad OIL.
CHILI VINEGAR in Pints.
TARRAGON in Pints.
ANCHOVY Paste.
BLOATER do.
PATE AU DIABLE do.
French MUSTARD
SARDINES.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
JAMS 3lb. Jars Assorted.
BUTTER 28lb. and 15lb. Kegs.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Wiltshire BACON in Tins.
Fine York HAMS.
Smoked TONGUES.

Clothings, &c.

MERINO SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS,
COTTON SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
WORSTED SOCKS.
Do. STOCKINGS.
White COTTON SOCKS.
Do. COMFORTERS.
FLANNELS per Yard,
TROWSERS.
WAISTCOATINGS.
GLOVES.
Shirt BUTTONS.
BONNETS.
RIBBONS.
Stay LACES.
Do. TAPES.
BLANKETS 9-4 and 12-4.
COUNTERPANES.
Wellington BOOTS.
Do. SHOES.

Stationery, &c.

English Account BOOKS.
Do. Memorandum do.
Office INK STANDS.
Do. PENKNIVES.
GLASS INK STANDS.
Superior STEEL PENS.
Black Lead PENCILS.
Red Lead do.
Red TAPES.
PENS.
QUILLS.
BLOTTING PAPER.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
POST LETTER do.
Japan INKS.
A large assortment of PENKNIVES.
Do. SCISSARS.

Sundries.

CROCKERY-WARE.
GLASSWARE.
SOLAR LAMPS.
Reading do.
Hall do.
CANDLESTICKS with Shades.
LAMP GLASSES.
Cotton WICKS.
Gentlemen's LANTERNS.
Dark do.
Nursery LAMPS.
COCOA-NUT OIL per Pecul.
SPERM OIL 2 dollars per Gallon or 6 bottles.
Do. CANDLES.
Best Pale Yellow SOAPS.
Windsor do.
SPLIT PEAS 10lb. per dollar,
PEARL BARLEY 8lb. do.
Real Scotch OATMEAL,
COFFEE 8lb. per dollar.
CURRANTS in Jars at 3 dollars.
BUTTER by single Pound, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.
Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins,
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD-FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled,
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored,
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow,
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES. Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and Sill's BUTTER.
Apply at
BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.
Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,
GENERAL AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND ACCOUNTANT,
SHANGHAE.
19th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

During the Week ending 7th November, 1850.

Since the commencement of the month, the weather has been unusually wet and disagreeable—although the actual amount of rain fallen is not above the average of the last three years. The quantity of early wheat appearing above the surface in the numerous fields in which it has been sown, gives the country a fresh look, contrasting pleasantly with the brown withered plants of the cotton.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

November.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
1	F.	30.12	30.46	66.	61.	N.W.	N.E. to E.S.E.	0.38	0.00
2	S.	30.16	30.33	65.5	65.5	N.W.	S.S.E.	0.03	0.00
3	S.	30.27	30.39	[illegible]	63.4	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.N.W. to N.	0.24	0.00
4	M.	30.23	30.38	59.	64.5	S.W. to N.W.	N.E.	0.04	0.00
5	Tu.	30.36	30.36	58.5	63.5	N.W. to N.E.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
6	W.	30.42	30.35	58.5	63.5	E.N.E. to N.E.	E.S.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.27
7	Th.	30.30	30.51	60.	59.5	N.W.	N.N.E.	0.08	0.31
							Total	0.77	0.58

Shanghae, 7th November, 1850.

(Communicated.)

NOTES ON THE MANUFACTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHINESE RAW SILK.

The importation of Chinese Raw Silk into England having now become a matter of great consequence, it may not be uninteresting to those who are at present unacquainted with this rich staple, if we give a brief account of the manner in which it is produced, and the various kinds generally purchased by foreigners, with the distinguishing characteristics of each; even to those who have seen the superior Silks of Italy carried through the different processes of manufacture, or rather gathering, the comparison may prove amusing, if not instructive.

As the production of Silk is almost entirely depending on the mulberry tree, a few words on it will not be inappropriate. The chief Silk district in China extends over an immense plain, the greater part of which is situated in the northern and north western parts of the province of Che Keang, this plain for the most part lies very low, nearly all the traffic being carried on in boats, the country being intersected by numerous canals; many of these are artificial, and the soil taken out and the accummulating sediment gathered from them, form a bank on either side, higher than the surrounding rice and pulse growing country; on this bank the mulberry trees are planted, the soil is rich and fertile, beneath the trees vegetables are cultivated, and the ground is kept well open and manured with a rich compost obtained from decomposed vegetable matter gathered from the bottom of the creeks. The trees are seldom allowed to grow above ten or twelve feet, and they must be hardy indeed, for the leaves, the *lungs* of the plant, are almost entirely stripped, perhaps the cutting of branches *with* the leaves may prevent the weakening of the tree, that the deprivation of the leaves might otherwise cause. The leaf appeared to the writer finer, and not so thick, as that grown on the mulberry tree in England.

The best cocoons are set apart for the production of eggs, or as they are technically termed, "seed," in some instances worms are reared with extra care for this purpose. The male cocoons are smaller than the female, and an equal quantity of each is selected. "The seed being produced and proper precautions taken for its preservation, it is rolled up in cards with a sprinkling of ashes until autumn, when the ashes may be removed, and they steep them in January in a cool decoction of mulberry leaves for a short time, dry them again and hang them up as before, out of the way of damp and smoke."* When the spring leaves of the mulberry tree are sufficiently advanced, so as to supply the worms with food, preparations are made for the hatching; great care is taken that the worms of equal ages are kept together; the feeding is attended to, generally, by the women of the hamlet or farmstead, the number of baskets for the reception of the worms being increased as the worms grow larger. The dirt, noise, and apparent carelessness seen at the cottages contrasts, greatly, with the reported clean and orderly management of the Italian Silk *filatures.* When the worms are about to spin, bundles of rice straw are prepared for them, the straw is generally about two feet and a-half long tied at both ends about four inches from the extremities, and then the ends are pressed in towards each other, thereby leaving a hollow in the centre; the worms are placed on these bundles, a considerable degree of warmth is applied to them while spinning, as it facilitates the winding off the Silk. The worm completes its cocoon in three days, but the Chinese do not take it away from the straw for two days longer, the floss that surrounds the cocoon is taken off, and the process of reeling may be at once commenced. The chrysalis, however, may be killed, by being placed in jars from which the air is excluded, and the Silk wound off at leisure.

I will endeavour to describe the winding machine, which in itself is very simple, the reel has an axle about two feet long with four arms at each extremity, these arms vary in length in different districts, Tsatlee and Taysaam producing countries, have them ten inches to a foot, Yuenfaa eight to ten inches, and Chaou-hing or long reeled Taysaam reels have arms often more than fifteen inches long. From each arm, at one end, to the one to which a parallel line with the axle can be drawn, at the other end, a bar runs, thus making four bars round the axle. In long reels there are sometimes more. The Silk is wound round these bars, the reel being supported on a four legged frame, and having a handle at one end of the axle either directly by a crank or by the foot board, in a nearly similar manner to a knife grinder's wheel in England. According to the fineness of the Silk required, twelve to forty cocoons are placed in a pot of warm water, (which is always kept hot,) at the opposite end of the frame to that on which the reel is placed, the Silk is led in from six to fifteen cocoons up to the spool frame which is almost directly above the cocoons, in one thread or double the number of cocoons in two threads to the spools which are merely small rollers over which the Silk passes to prevent friction. Many people think each thread of Raw Silk is only *one* thread from a cocoon instead of from six to twenty. Silk, being actually a sort of Gum, when several threads of it are led off the cocoons from moderately hot water, and being brought in contact with each other, at once join; so that when one of the threads breaks before reaching the spool frame, another end is only to be caught up (this is done by a sort of whisk) and cast over the threads that are being wound on to the reel, before they reach the spool frame it combines at once and the whole goes on as *one thread,* however, when this is often done the Silk is necessarily uneven, and gets, too, the term *endy.* (*To be continued.*)

* [illegible]

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 9th NOVEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the Mail is expected to be despatched at the close of next week, we shall give our Monthly Market Report, in our next issue.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Aug.	Sydney,	14th July
Calcutta,	17th Sept.	Amoy,	29th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Sept.	Hongkong,	16th Oct.
Madras,	14th Sept.	Ningpo,	4th Oct.
Singapore,	4th Oct.	New York,	13th Aug.
Penang,	1st Oct.	San Francisco,	4th Sept.
Batavia,	25th Sept.	Sdwich. Islands,	—th Sept.
Manila,	17th Sept.		

We purpose next week and the following to present to our readers a very interesting "Report on the Silk Trade of Shanghae," which was prepared and sent home to England two years since, by H. B. M.'s Consul at this port and presented to the House of Commons in Augt. 1849. It is remarkable that no reprint of it has appeared in England, or elsewhere. Considering the great value of the Silk Trade of this Port, we cannot understand, how, so important a document should have been so long overlooked. We believe that this Report has been read by few, even in China, and, therefore, consider that we shall render a public service, by transferring its statements to our columns, which we are sure will fully repay the perusal, and extend the information of many inquirers about this valuable staple of our home manufactures.

This week we have printed an account of the domestic industry of the Chinese peasantry in the preparation and reeling of Silk, in the *Kea-hing-foo* district, which will be read with interest by many, who have not enjoyed the same advantages of travel and ocular inspection of the various processes of reeling the Silk as our intelligent and esteemed contributor.

We are favored, this week, with Notes on the Model Manifesto of a Martial King, which appeared in our No. 13, *North-China Herald,* two weeks since; it is evidently the work of a vigorous and reflecting mind, and will be much esteemed by the Student of Chinese Literature, as an admirable commentary on a very remarkable address from a hero to his followers; but it is chiefly valuable, for the skilful analysis of principles therein developed, which have undergone the searching investigation of an intellect well initiated in the mysteries of the Chinese classics.

The departure of the Bishop of Victoria has been delayed by an accident that occurred on Wednesday last to H. M. St.-sloop *Reynard,* by which her propeller was unfortunately broken.

The *Reynard* had towed H. M. Brig *Pilot* into the fair way, in the first reach of the river below the foreign settlement, and was returning, when a smart shock was felt abaft, and although the engines gave no signs of anything being wrong, the cause was immediately suspected. After anchoring the propeller was raised and one blade was found missing.

This screw propeller was originally of cast metal weighing 17 cwt., and had two blades on Woodcroft's principle with a pitch of 8 feet. In March last one of the blades was broken off owing to its having fouled some stakes in *Haetan* Straits, and the propeller was repaired with boiler-plate by the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Thomas Outram, the Chief Engineer. On this occasion the blade he had constructed stood firm, thus proving its strength and durability. It is intended to manufacture another blade to replace the one now lost, and if it answer, which after the experience of the first there is no reason to doubt, a very important result will have been obtained, and a most interesting experiment satisfactorily concluded; for the expense of these propellers is considerable, and to be able to repair them when injured is a great desideratum. Many thousand Pounds may thus be saved the country, and the services of a steam-vessel secured, when otherwise she would be useless. We trust that the service Mr. Outram has thus rendered in showing the practicability of this, will not be lost sight of in the proper quarter.

The *Reynard* takes her departure to-day from this Port, and carries with her the best wishes of our small community.

LOCAL PROCLAMATION.

Prohibiting the use of Smuggled Salt.

Pino, District Magistrate of Shanghae, &c., &c., hereby strictly forbids the purchase of Smuggled Salt.

Whereas the extensive use of Smuggled Salt within this District has led to the diminished consumption of Government Salt, we have already directed the Salt Police to make seizures, in order that the same may in due time increase the consumption of the latter.

We have now learned that there are owlish vagabonds who go to the length of even hawking Smuggled Salt from door to door, and forcing its sale, while the inhabitants, greedy for cheapness, indulge their desires and buy it, until at last they seem altogether to forget the difference between the Government and the Smuggled Salt. This is surely trifling with the laws.

We will not secretly proceed to institute enquiries, and make seizures, inflicting full punishment; but, as it behoveth us to issue a Proclamation giving clear and intelligible commands, *We therefore,* address this to all the inhabitants of the city for their full information. It is imperative on you that you buy Government Salt for use in food, and you must not, covetous of what is cheap, eat Smuggled Salt, thereby involving yourselves in severe penalties. If any dare wilfully to disobey, they will when once detected and seized, be certainly subjected to the heavy punishment of the law. Neither laxity nor forgiveness will assuredly be shown. Let each tremblingly obey. Do not oppose. A Special Proclamation.

Note.—The above was issued a few months back by the ex-District Magistrate, shortly before his removal, but judging from the quantities of Smuggled Salt we have lately seen landed in this neighbourhood, and carried into the country, it would seem to have been of little effect.

We may remark that the smuggled article has always formed a large proportion of the consumption in the Coast provinces, and its use is said to have much increased during the last ten years, from the operation of various causes, but chiefly from the numbers who under the pressure of want have resorted to the trade as a means of existence. Its price is about a cent., a pound, while the Government Merchant charges thirty to fifty per cent more,—consequently in spite of laws and police, the smuggler sells perhaps twice as much as he does. In the interior the Salt trade is one of great magnitude and importance. A Missionary passing through Han-kow in Hoo-kwang some years ago, writes that he saw as many as fifteen hundred barges all laden with Salt, lying at that great mart at one time.

Reported for the "North-China Herald."

Within the city of Shanghae, not far from the northern gate eastward, and close to the wall, there is an altar and before it some tall red poles. Around these a crowd of men, women and children collected: when six or seven of the stoutest men, having stript a poor fellow of all but his trowsers, backed him up hard against one of the poles; then tied his long tail aloft; and turning his hands behind him, bound together with a rope, they drew them up above his head, beating and trouncing him most unmercifully. Making my way up to the actors, I asked "Why all this?" They replied, "He has stolen our goods!" and kept on beating him, "Stop! Stop!" said I, "If he has done wrong, *you* are doing wrong also; stop beating him and take him away to the magistracy!" "Take him away to the magistracy," echoed a multitude of voices; and instantly they stopped beating, took him down from the pole, put on his clothes and shoes, and off they went with him. "This," thought I, as they were trouncing him, "this is almost as bad as the conduct of the people in the Yankee land." It was a horrid sight, and the poor wretch screamed bitterly every time they wrenched his hands up above his head.

An Eye-witness.

November 4th, 1850.

VENUS OF THE CHINESE.

In our issue No. 12, we gave a short notice of a remarkable figure of this imaginary Being. If we may trust to the evidence brought before the "Society of Antiquaries"—as given in the *Athenæum* of June 8th—this mythological Being has gained for herself some admirers among the inhabitants of Christendom. We can easily credit all that the Editors of that Journal tell us about the beautiful specimen of *Calcydona* and of the art and skill displayed in the engraving of the figure; but of the goddess herself—confessing ourselves quite ignorant—we shall be happy to have any of our correspondents, versed in Chinese Mythology, give us some information.

A friend has intimated to us that the Being, of which the figure has been engraved on the Calcydona, may be the *Kwan-yin* of the Chinese; who, he says, is regarded by the Chinese as the ideal of the most perfect female beauty.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Nos. 99, Sept. 14th and 15th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

Of the seven Decrees contained in No. 99, one is a Rescript addressed to *Keshen,* Governor-General of *Shen-se* and *Kan-suh,* directing him to make enquiry regarding the loss of some despatches through the sudden death of the bearer thereof; another confirms a subordinate appointment in one of the Boards; two treat on judicial subjects; and the remaining three, we proceed to notice more particularly.

Lew Yunko, Governor-General of *Fuh-keen* and *Che-keang,* having reported the result of the military reviews in those provinces, the Emperor directs a Tartar Major, whose talents have as yet shewn little signs of excellence, to be ordered home to the banner to which he belongs, and handed over to the Board of War to be introduced by them to an audience of His Majesty, and Commands *Lew Yunko* to dismiss two other Majors, who are decrepid with age and infirmities, and utterly unfit for service, permitting one of these however to retain the titulary rank that belongs to him.

Ching Tsooshin, Governor of *Kwang-se,* having entreated permission to relieve the necessities of two of the *Meaoutsze* inhabitants in his province who have suffered by the incursions of the rebels, His Majesty directs him to afford them the necessary succour.

His Majesty responds to another memorial from the same officer proposing the dismissal of a Major who had hesitated to move out against the rebel forces when they attacked the town at which he was stationed. His Majesty says—

"When the rebels of *Ying-tih Heen* in *Kwang-tung* appeared within the limits of *Ho* District "in *Kwang-se, Ho Neen* Magistrate of the District city, collected a corps of militia out of certain funds he had provided, and zealously instituted measures for defence. But the Major in "command *Le King-shing,* although aware of the "approach of the rebels, would not move out into "the surrounding country and attack them, pretending forsooth that he ought to remain in the "city and defend it; and the consequence was "that the Magistrate strangled himself. Then "when the rebels had taken the city, and while "they held possession of it, he delayed to advance "against them on the plea that he had too small "a body of men to do so, and they accordingly "escaped elsewhere. *Le King-shing* is an imbecile, incompetent man. Let him first be deprived of his rank; and let the Governor-General at once ascertain by most minute enquiries "whether the Magistrate was really driven to "destroy himself in consequence of the helpless "position in which he was placed by *Le King-shing's* cowardice and delay. The whole circumstances of the case do indeed excite our pity "and compassion. The punishment of deprivation of rank is by no means adequate to his guilt. "It is a matter which concerns the protection of "a city by its local authorities, and such cowardice and imbecility in a military officer must be "visited with the utmost penalty we can award, as "some proof both of our commendation of the zeal "of the one, and our disgust of the weakness of "the other. Let no concealment or shelter be "afforded him."—Respect this.

Memorials.

The Board of Punishments reports that *Le Yuenfa* the rebel chief of *Kwang-se,* "who has "been guilty of the heinous crime of fomenting "internal rebellions, attacking walled cities, massacring lawful authorities, and opposing the imperial troops," has arrived at Peking, and has been lodged in close confinement, to await the punishment of death which His Majesty decrees he shall suffer in order to assert the dignity of the Empire, and "quiet the minds of men."

Saeshangah, Commander of the Garrison of Peking, memorialises His Majesty on the case of an appeal made by a Mohamedan Butcher of *Tsunhwa-chow* in *Chihle,* who could not obtain redress from the murderers of his brother through the Magistrate of his native town, and had therefore come to the metropolis to claim justice.

The same officer in another memorial to His Majesty reports the sale of some very inferior rice in the markets of Peking, proving the existence of some irregularities in one of the Government Granaries, which supply the grain sold in the metropolis.

Ching Yuelise, Governor-General of *Yunnan* and *Kwei-chow,* reports the illness and death of *Chang Jihching,* Governor of the former Province.

Of the remaining two memorials one contains an application for His Majesty's Permission to repair the Imperial Tombs, and the other reports large defalcations on the part of the present Magistrate of *Ping-yuen Heen* in *Shantung,* and his predecessor.

We have had the following paragraph communicated to us upon the late disturbances at Sacramento:—

"San Francisco, *August 31st,* 1850.

"A serious disturbance which took place at "Sacramento, on the 13th instant between the "Citizens and Squatters, resulting in a considerable loss of life on both sides, alarmed the merchants there, and has had a very depressing influence upon trade. This was promptly put "down by resort to an armed force, and all fears "as to any further outbreak are dismissed."

NOTES,*

On Woo Wang's Model Manifesto, communicated for the "North-China Herald," by Scholasticos.

During many centuries—indeed, ever since the inhabitants of the West first came in contact, or had any intercourse with the Chinese—the EXCLUSIVE POLICY of this government has been a permanent object of observation. So it is at this day. And so, doubtless, it will continue to be, until it shall have been demolished, or in no inconsiderable degree modified. I speak not of the government *per se,* but only of this one characteristic, its *exclusiveness,* its unwillingness to view and treat others as its equals. Obnoxious to every body but to the Chinese themselves, the more this Exclusive Policy is made to appear,—the more its true character is developed,—the more its evil nature and hurtful tendencies and effects will be deprecated. Believing thus,—and who does not?—and believing also that this Exclusive Policy is founded on, and upheld by, false pretensions, it becomes an evident duty to try to expose these false pretensions.

The Chinese believe that their country is the very centre of all sublunary good. It is the *Middle Kingdom.* Its people are learned and polished more than any other; and with its government, for excellence and equity no other can be compared. Its chief ruler is Heaven's vicegerent. Hence, one of the common appellations of the Emperors of China has been and still is *T'ien Tsze,* "the Son of Heaven!" Full well we know that there is no proper civil power, no rightly constituted government or magistracy, except what emanates from above; and knowing this, we easily recognize many independent governments, each in its own sphere Supreme. Not so the Chinese. As there is but one Sun in the visible heavens to rule the day, so there cannot be but *one man* to rule all people. And this one man is their *T'ien Tsze.* This and its kindred Dogmas have out-lived their proper period. They are incompatible with the spirit of the age. It is time they were exploded.

In the Manifesto of the Martial King, if I rightly judge of it, these dogmas, the false pretensions in question, are very clearly to be seen on a near and close inspection of that document. To it, therefore, our attention may well be directed, if we would trace to their origin some of the worst evils dominant in China.

Touching the genuineness of the "Oath," I shall not go into any investigation, but accept it just as it stands in the Imperial Editions of the Classics,—will accept it as an exact and faithful copy of what is claimed to have been spoken by *Woo Wang.* Not so, however, with regard to the high claims of the young hero. Accept them, others may, but I never can.

Concerning my own translation of the Speech, I have little to say; I have endeavored to give the spirit of the original. In a few instances the version differs from that given in "Medhurst's Shoo-king," which was before me while writing, and its phraseology and terms adopted whenever, in my judgment, they seemed the most suitable for expressing the full meaning of the text. In beauty of style and in force of expression, however, no translation can compare with the original Chinese. To it the lovers of ancient lore must go, if they would drink to the fill at the fountain head.

And, *en passant,* I may remark that, those who wish to read the Chinese Classics and catch the genius of this government, will find no work better fitted for that purpose than the one above referred to—"Medhurst's Shoo-king;" which contains, along with the entire text, a literal verbatim translation, accompanied by short notes, and a complete set of maps, illustrating the geography of ancient China.

In order to do any tolerable justice to the ancient Chinese writings, some notes are indispensable. Mine, as I have already intimated, shall be brief. The several Paragraphs of the Manifesto were marked, by appending to each thereof one of the letters of the Alphabet. By means of these the references, in each case, will be direct and easy.

Note (a).—This paragraph in Medhurst's translation reads thus: "Oh my friendly states and high captains! it has fallen to me to manage these affairs, do all of you warriors, therefore, attentively listen to this my oath." I have preferred a different reading and a different rendering of the passage. Literally the first and second clauses read thus:

My friendly states high captains,
My ruling affairs many warriors:

these two form a sort of parallelism, or *tuy,* as the Chinese call it, and are united by a couplative, which in Medhurst's version has been read as a verb, and translated, "*it has fallen.*" Nothing so much puzzle's the foreign student in reading Chinese, as this, viz: to determine the *quality* of a word, in certain cases,—since it may be either a *noun,* a *verb,* an *adjective,* an *adverb,* a *preposition,* or a *conjunction,* pro re nata.

Note (b).—This paragraph gives us the ground work of that Politico-moral Code which has prevailed in China from time immemorial to this day. Four particulars in it are noticeable: man's origin and eminence; the sovereign's appointment and parental relation. By a moment's examination of these several points it will be seen that, in their own estimation, the government of the Chinese is a pure THEOCRACY. Look at the evidence for sustaining this proposition; as that evidence is presented in the paragraph under examination. In Medhurst's Shoo-king we have of it the following version:

"Heaven and Earth are the Parents of all things; "men are the most intelligent part of sublunary things; "the most truly intellectual of men become chief rulers, "and the chief ruler is the parent of the people."

On this passage hundreds of Chinese have commented; and though they have exhibited a great diversity of opinion, yet they all, so far as I know, agree in representing Heaven and Earth as the Father and Mother (the *foo moo*) of all things. Heaven and Earth are the Great Parents, (not the Creators, but) the generators of all things else—matter being, they suppose, eternal. Such is the origin of man, not of the sovereign only, but of man, the entire *genus homo.* This is the first particular noticeable.

Of all things,—Heaven and Earth only excepted—man is declared to be the most noble. Of the original text, as it stands in the Speech of the Martial King, it is not easy to give the full sense: it represents man standing at the head of all things (Heaven and Earth excepted)—the first, the foremost, preëminent, superior in excellence, "the most intelligent." In his Dictionary, Medhurst has translated this phrase thus, "men are the most *spiritual* of all visible things." But neither of these two terms, (intelligent or spiritual) gives us the full meaning of the Chinese. No doubt man is the most intelligent of all sublunary and visible creatures; but "intelligent" is not the precise thing here predicated. Indeed, Morrison in his Great Dictionary, at least in the Syllabic, (the only) Part, which I have at hand, does not give this definition to the word. Nor in that standard authority, *Kanghe's Thesaurus,*—where we find some half a dozen synonyms of the word, is there one which can properly be translated "intelligent." It seems to me that the Chinese, by the use of the word in this paragraph mean to characterize man very much as Shakespear did when he wrote—

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! "How infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how "express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! "In apprehension, how like a god! The beauty of the "world! *The Paragon of animals!*"

That's it. . . . the Paragon. To some it may seem extravagant and childish to extol man so highly. Nevertheless so did the Martial King; and so the Chinese will continue to do. With them Heaven, Earth, and Man are the *Three Great Powers;* and so important a part does the third of this trio play in their philosophy—the philosophy of the Chinese, that not one of the "all things" produced by "Heaven and Earth," can be made complete without the aid of this Paragon, the *genus homo.* In this exaltation of man—(not that his intrinsic worth is over estimated by them, for *it* is not, nay rather it is underrated)—in placing him on an Eminence equal with their two Great Powers, Earth and Heaven—it is in this wrong and absurd position, in which they place man, that we have, if I mistake not, one of the principal causes of Chinese pride. And it is this wrong position, this absurd eminence that constitutes the second particular, deserving our notice.

The sovereign's appointment is the third; and this comes as a matter of right—right divine. The mode or manner in which this appointment is made does not appear. The most intelligent of the human family *becomes* sovereign! This comes from his high Eminence—as first among his race, and because—standing on a par with Heaven and Earth—he has a rightful claim to empire. So his title, *T'ien Tsze,* or "Son of Heaven," indicates.

Holding this high station, as vicegerent, he acts the part of father and mother towards the people. To them he stands as the representative of his August Parents. This relation forms the fourth item, here deserving our notice.

And these four particulars, viewed collectively, bring fully before us the true character of the Chinese government,—as they themselves are accustomed to contemplate it—a pure theocracy! In their estimation, it is immaculate! Incomparably excellent! Hence its exclusiveness.

Note (c).—The scenes of cruelty, as portrayed by our hero in this Paragraph, are only what might be expected among such a rude people in that age of the world. Some of the scenes described by their ablest historians, are even still more horrible. In those ancient times, wicked-

* See *North-China Herald* No. 13, p. [illegible]

ness stalked abroad with a high front. Now it cowers and seeks dark places; yet now, as then, this Middle Kingdom is full of abominations, cruelties, and beastly conduct, of which it were a shame to speak. We do not now see such barbarous acts as those charged against the tyrant; but others are now wrought equally heinous, which were never dreamed of in those "happy by-gone days."

Wan Wang, the hero's father, was no doubt an illustrious man; but shall we take his word for it, that he was divinely commissioned to exterminate a whole family, the entire royal race of Shang?

Note (d).—Having described the cruelties of the tyrant, the hero now draws attention to his impious and sacrilegious conduct. "He will not serve the high rulers† and the celestial and terrestrial gods; neglecting his ancestorial temples, he will not offer sacrifices therein." The high rulers, here referred to, are Heaven and Earth; these great parents and all the lesser divinities, and the manes in the Temple of Ancestors, had been set at naught. Such unfilial conduct was intolerable, and must now be revenged on Show, the tyrant.

Note (e).—Here the young hero's pretensions swell amazingly, and become so big, so inflated, that their hollowness is sufficiently apparent. *How dare* WE *do more or less than execute the divine will!*.... Whose will? The will of his Great Parents, Heaven and Earth. Our young hero, in the discharge of filial duty, has no option, no choice. He must act as the vice-gerent of these high rulers.

Just so, a few years ago, his late Majesty Taoukwang, characterized his own government; and in just such terms meeted out destruction to the English Barbarians. Before the Majesty of the celestial troops rocks were to melt, and the *fan-kwei* soldiers were to scamper away like frightened rats and hide themselves in dark places. Just so, too, a thousand usurpers have characterized themselves and their acts, and in just such terms denounced those in authority. And just so, perhaps at this very moment, the rebel leader at the South may be denouncing the *Manchow* barbarians!

Note (f).—Virtue and justice are always with the usurper. The Manchow chief, who drove the Ming family from their empire, held just such language as we find in the Manifesto of the Martial King.

Note (g).—A specimen here we have of pure Chinese *bathos*; or, rather, of *crocodile* tears! This thing, bathos or whatever it may properly be called, must be seen in order to be fully comprehended. *Day and night* WE *are filled with trembling anxiety!* Poor man! How humble!

But mark the change; see how soon the hero again rises. Having received, he says, the weighty charge to exterminate the tyrant; and having offered the appropriate sacrifices, WE WILL, with your assistance, now execute the *judgments of heaven!*

Note (h).—While seeking to gain the empire, *the People* must be indulged and coaxed; but when in the ascendant, when the Son of Heaven has gained the dragon throne, then *they* must quail!

I have now glanced at each of the successive paragraphs of the Model Manifesto, and noted a few of its most striking characteristics—sufficient to develop something of that Exclusive Policy and those False Pretensions, which, during the long period of three thousand years, have marked this Monster Government. Claiming to be a pure theocracy,—a celestial rule,—it has, to the utmost of its power, spurned all alliances and all intercourse with nations and people beyond its pale. Its true Genius has been and still is but little understood. Had it only the power and the means to develop and carry into full execution its exclusiveness, all its *Treaties*—with Russia, with England, with the United States, with France, &c., &c.,—would be worthless. "A great demonstration" would be made; and every foreigner would be driven from the empire, or be restricted to some narrow limits, as they were of old and of late in Canton.

Depend on it, this Monster has not changed its character. The old policy has been made to bend; but its spirit remains the same. One says, "We ought to have our ministers plenipotentiary resident in Peking;" another says, "Foreigners ought to be allowed to travel all over the empire and reside and traffic wherever they please." Vain dreams! Go to the Moon! Let the Son of Heaven (impious title!) only regain full power, and woe to the Barbarian that dares approach his Capital! Bring tribute and knock head they may; but never shall they come as equals! As there is only one Sun in the firmament, so beneath the heavens there cannot stand but one Sovereign Supreme, one Son of Heaven!

Such is the spirit of the Model Manifesto; and such the Genius that still continues to animate this great Body Politic. Sad that it should be thus—thus hostile; but so it is. *Shall it so continue?*

† In the original, the word here translated "rulers" has in itself nothing to indicate *number* or *gender*; if the reference be restricted to "Heaven," then it should be put in the singular, *ruler*; but if it be extended to both Parents (i.e. to both "Heaven and Earth,") then the plural form is required. The Reader will please exercise his own choice; I have preferred the plural, *rulers*.

WITH the rapidly growing impression upon the national mind, of the vast importance to the interests of the empire, that a Ship-canal *viâ* the isthmus of Darien from the Atlantic into the Pacific ocean, is destined to become, our attention is continually attracted to notices upon that section of country which lies between these great highways of two hemispheres, and in No. 8, of the *North-China Herald*, we gave a copy of the Treaty of Nicaragua, one destined to develop the interests of society and commerce, in no small degree, and extremely valuable, as exhibiting how all past animosities and rivalries, can be buried in oblivion by the two greatest mercantile nations of the present day, for the furtherance of national objects of the highest importance. Some doubt has been thrown upon the propriety of the line chosen by England and America for a Ship-canal, as it will be difficult to excavate to a sufficient depth for vessels over ten to twelve feet draught, be that as it may, in the *Daily Alta California* of 13th July last (we quote from memory) the line of the San Juan river was pointed out as being preferable, as presenting no obstructions to deep excavation and the length direct from the one ocean to the other being not over forty miles. Now we offer to our readers the line recommended by Dr. Cullen as read before the "British Association for the Advancement of Science" in its Section *C.* on Geology and Physical Geography on the Gold-mines, &c.,—also an article on the Oceanic Canal and Nicaraguan Treaty from the *Athenæum* No. 1185, which we hope will be interesting to our readers.

(*From the Athenæum, Aug. 10.*)

'On the Gold Mines of Darien, Emigration to New Granada, and Canalization of the Isthmus of Darien,' by Dr. Cullen.—1. The Isthmus is a territory of the Republic of New Granada; its most important part, and that which appears naturally best adapted for communication between the Atlantic and Pacific lies between the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of San Miguel. Numerous rivers flow into the Bay of Panama on one side, and into the Atlantic on the other; the principal stream is the river Santa Maria, forty miles long, and falling into the Gulf of San Miguel, unobstructed by sand-banks or bars. A few estates are still occupied by the Spanish, but most of the old towns and villages and forts have been long since deserted. About eight miles up the river Santa Maria (or Tuyra) is the village of Chapigana, with a corregidor and about 100 inhabitants, mostly Sambos and Negroes; Mr. Hossack, a Scot, and Don Pepe, a Portuguese, are settled here. A few miles above this village gold occurs abundantly, and about thirty miles above is the town of Yavisa, the capital of the territory and residence of the prefect Don Antonio Baraya. The population is scarcely 100, and the large fort is in good condition, but not garrisoned. The largest vessels can ascend nearly to the Chuquanaqua, a branch of the river Tuyra, a few miles below Yavisa, and up to which the tide extends. This country has been the scene of successful gold-mining under the Spaniards, and of much buccaneering and futile attempts at colonization on the part of the British, from the days of Sir Francis Drake and Basil Ringrose (1680) to Macgregor (1819.). In the archives of the treasury of Panama is an account of former mining operations at the Mina Real, on the river Cana (a source of the Tuyra), in the Cerro del Espiritu Santo; the royal quinto or 5 per cent, on this mine averaged for a number of years 3½ millions of dollars per annum, which would give seventy millions per annum for the whole produce; the mining was performed by negroes (never more than three or four hundred) who hewed out the rock, ground it in mortars by means of oxen, and washed it by a stream of water whilst grinding. The mines were closed in 1685 by command of the king of Spain, although in full operation at the time, on account of the numerous incursions of the buccaneers; they have never been re-opened, and the neighbouring mountains, though rich in gold, have never been worked. Dr. Cullen found the soil on the banks of the streams very fertile, and himself collected 3 lb. of gold at various spots, and several pieces of quartz-rock with veins of gold in it. As an agricultural country, Darien presents the most favourable prospects; its fertile soil, and the rapid growth of the plantain sugar-cane, which arrives at maturity in nine months, makes it superior to Demerara, and though abounding in rivers, it is free from swamps and land liable to inundation; the timber is equal to British Guiana, and game (including alligators and "tigers") is abundant. 2. The government of New Granada affords great advantages to immigrants in the form of employment, loans and grants of lands; the average passage to Carthagena or S. Martha is thirty days, and emigrants can go out for 6*l.* per head. The tracts to be colonized consist of high table-lands and elevated valleys (nearly 9,000 feet,) with a temperate climate (50°. to 80°.) all the year. On the table-lands wheat will grow, and in the valleys coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugar-cane, and other tropical crops. The settler has his choice of climate, from the level of tropical vegetation to regions of perpetual snow; the country is scattered over with towns affording supplies, and means of internal and external communication. The population consists of old Creole Spaniards, and the religion is Roman Catholic, but perfect liberty is allowed; the government is a pure democracy. The population of the capital, Bogota, is 60,000. The Cordilleras form a great table-land or platform, on which are piled numerous mountains intersected by valleys in every direction. 3. In conclusion, the writer recommends the rivers Chuquanaqua and Savana as the most direct and feasible mode of communication with the Atlantic; the Savana is navigable by large vessels for ten miles, above which for fifteen miles it would require deepening, and then there remains only ten miles to the Atlantic, where the cutting would be assisted by a ravine. From a mountain on the river Lara, a branch of the Savana, both Atlantic and Pacific were visible. The canal would open near the old Scotch settlement of New Edinburgh at Punto Escoces.

OCEANIC CANAL AND NICARAGUAN TREATY.—In the money articles of the *Times* of the 20th and 21st instant, appear two long and well-written papers on this subjects, and on the advantages which the late treaty arranged by Sir Henry Bulwer will secure to England as well as to America. A most important subject it is,—and the present moment no less important for its careful consideration. It seems, however, a pity, that with little local knowledge, and with little forethought of consequences, the attention of England should be directed *exclusively* to the Nicaraguan line and scheme,—and not as yet, to any other.

The plan of carrying a canal communication up the river San Juan to the Lake Nicaragua, through it to the point nearest to the Pacific (between Tortugas and Nicaragua,) and thence, through the sixteen or seventeen miles of mountain and valley to the Pacific Ocean,—is a most feasible and excellent scheme; and its accomplishment will not be very difficult, comparatively speaking, and considering its great length and the windings of the river San Juan. From the abundance of water all over the route,—it looks remarkably well in a survey, or on the map. The greater portion of the canal seems almost ready made, and little is left for the engineer and the contractor to do.

But on a careful examination of Mr. Bailey's excellent survey, which may be implicitly depended on for the levels,—and on attentive perusal and study of Mr. J. L. Stephens's remarks on this survey, in his 'Central America,'—the conclusion at once strikes the practical man, that, however well this route is adapted for a canal, it is little so for a *ship* canal; and that thus the grand desideratum for Europe—viz., a deep canal, to float large ships full of cargo across from the Atlantic to the Pacific—will not be obtained so well by this route as by a shorter one. The difficulty of deepening and locking a rapid river running through the loam of the tropics for 100 miles has been too little thought of in the Nicaraguan plan, and Mr. Bailey dwells somewhat too cursorily on this topic in his survey—in fact, it is scarcely touched on.

Besides these difficulties, the whole route from sea to sea is a very long one,—the *river* San Juan is difficult of approach from the Caribean,—and the anchorage is bad. The applies also on the other side, for the Pacific shore is very full of reefs throughout the whole neighbourhood of the Gulf of Papagayo, and northward until far past Realejo. The Nicaragua canal can scarcely extend over less than 130 miles, at shortest.

The general opinion of those who have studied carefully the different proposed routes for a canal across the great western isthmus (including those by Tehuantepec to the north, and Darien and Cupica to the south) has for some time been in favour of the Nicaraguan plan for a *shallow* canal,—but *not* for a deep ship canal. The route from Chagres to Panama,—or, to speak with greater exactness, from Navy Bay (Limon) near Chagres, to Vaca de Monte (Chorera) near Panama,—is, under all circumstances, considered best for this.

There is no doubt that the shallow canal would answer the purposes and wants of the United States. It would be from 7 feet to perhaps 10 feet deep, or thereabouts; and all the coasting vessels from the whole line of sea-board from Newfoundland to Texas would find their object gained and their purpose accomplished, their coasting ground and trade being more than doubled; as by rubbing through this Nicaragua canal in some kind of way, they would find a line of ports and markets extending from Nootka Sound to Panama, and from Panama to Valparaiso and Cape Horn, without a single cape to double, and with no necessity for very deep water or deep-water vessels.

The great maritime trade of the United States is the *schooner* trade, carried on in small vessels of from 50 tons to 150 tons, and drawing from 6 feet to 9 feet at most,—and for them this canal would suit admirably. The larger American ships and their men-of-war are as near the Pacific just now (doubling Cape Horn) as European ships. The American Government, therefore have no great reason for making a deep canal when a shallow one will suit their purpose; and this it is which has induced them to draw all attention to the Nicaraguan route. It will be a splendid line of communication, but of little use to us (as at present planned,) or for European and deep-sea ships. It is, therefore, to be feared that little *real* advantage will accrue to England from the late diplomatic arrangements, including those affecting the Mosquito territory. The route in question will be made principally for American traders, and will do well for them,—for it is much nearer the United States than the Panama route. If Mexico becomes an annexed state by and by, it will be so much the more their own—Nicaragua being in many ways dependent on its more powerful neighbours.

The best points for the *ship* or deep canal—between Navy Bay and Chorera—have been already selected with judgment and prudence by Mr. Stephens for the railway now in progress of completion. He is the best-informed man on the subject, saving, perhaps, Baron Alexandre Humboldt and Mr. James Macqueen; and it is somewhat magnanimous in Mr. Stephens, being an American citizen, to give up the Nicaraguan scheme, and boldly step upon the untrodden ground of the isthmus, making his line of railway act as "*avant courrier*" for the canal. The whole distance of the Panama line of canal communication will be about 40 miles; and with the assistance of Mr. Wyld's large map, or of the Admiralty chart, it can be easily understood. The anchorage and harbour in Navy Bay are good and accessible; and the canal would run from the head of the Bay to a point on the river Chagres about five or six miles from its mouth. The line would then keep by the Chagres to the confluence of the Trinidad river; and then the real difficulties of cutting begin. But they are not insurmountable; and the canal would then run, with frequent lockage, to the nearest point on the river Caymito (or Rio de Chorera), at which point the cutting would become easy again, and would continue so to a point about five miles or less from the mouth of the Caymito (where there is, unfortunately, a sand-bar.) At this point, it would leave the "alveus" of this river, and strike sharp eastward to the beautiful bay of Vaca de Monte (or Bique,) where are good anchorage and no bar, and easy approach from the Pacific.

The greatest height of this route above the sea-level would not be so great as that between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific—the feeders being the rivers Chagres, Trinidad, Caymito, and Bique; and the whole length of passage from ocean to ocean would be less than *one-third* of the Nicaraguan line.

The other difficulties which always accompany so arduous an undertaking as a great canal are also less on the Panama route. Labour is more abundant, from the population being greater. It is a more healthy line, particularly as the Pacific is approached; and Panama itself is one of the healthiest spots in the tropics. The Government of New Granada is more settled and more respectable than that of Nicaragua, or any of Central America; and it doubtless would give all help to an object so beneficial for its territory. It has already assisted Mr. Stephens with labourers for his canal.

The most distinct official reports on this subject are contained in a book published in Washington, and of which the Royal Geographical Society received a copy from Mr. Everett. These reports are conclusive and valuable; and those interested in the subjects would find them worth looking over.

It appears most desirable that Europe—and England in particular—should *now* lose no time in considering this topic, so important to herself and to her colonies; for a shallow canal will do little good to the large Australian and Pacific ships and steamers coming from Europe. There is no doubt that an equally advantageous agreement might be made between us and the New Granada Government as that already concluded respecting the Central American canal; and the Panama canal, equally with it, might be for all nations,—its depth being an universal advantage.

A valuable notice was contained in the *Athenæum* of the 22nd instant [see *ante*, p. 689] of a canal with an inclined plane, and an ascending and descending floating cradle. For hilly countries this has already been found useful; and it is likely to be more generally adopted on a larger scale from its wonderful *saving* in lockage, deepening, and cutting.

It is to be regretted that the English Government have never caused efficient comparative surveys to be made of *all* the proposed routes across the isthmus—surveys *for themselves*. The surveys have been generally French, American, or amateur; and in so important a matter as the Oceanic Canal this ought surely to be otherwise.

It is to be hoped, notwithstanding all that I have said, that the proposed Nicaragua canal will be carried through, will prove effective—as far as its depth will permit,—and will succeed well—so well, that a ship canal and a short canal will be demanded by all nations, and set about immediately after the practicability is demonstrated by proof. Still, this will have involved loss of time, and the sooner the point of a deep ship canal is considered, and the canal begun, the better.

A. D.

June 27.—*Athenæum, July 13.*

We trust the great interest inherent in so engrossing a subject will excuse our so often recurring to the topic in the above extracts.

FROM the difficulty there is in obtaining any authentic records, here, of the career of President Taylor, as a diplomatist; we must dismiss the subject, for the present, with the following eloquent eulogy of him by the Hon. E. D. Baker, of Illinois, as reported in the *California Daily Courier* of September 2d, recently received by the *Huntingdon*.

(*From the California Daily Courier, Sept. 2.*)

ELOQUENT EULOGY.—Among the many excellent addresses delivered in Congress, upon the reception of the intelligence of the death of General Taylor, we select that of the Hon. E. D. Baker, of Illinois, which is a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed hero:

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, said: Mr. Speaker, it is often said of sorrow, that, like death, it levels all distinctions. The humblest heart can heave a sigh as deep as the proudest; and I avail myself of this mournful privilege to swell the accents of grief which have been poured forth to day with a large, though not more sincere, utterance. A second time since the formation of this government, a President of the United States has been stricken by death in the performance of his great duties. The blow which strikes the man, falls upon a nation's heart, and the words of saddened praise which fall upon our ears to-day, and here, are but echoes of the thoughts that throng in the hearts of the millions that mourn him everywhere. You have no doubt observed, sir, that in the first moment of a great loss the instincts of affection prompt us to summon up the good and great qualities of those for whom we weep, it is a wise ordination of Divine Providence; a generous temper restrains the bitterness of grief; and noble deeds and heroic virtues shed a consoling light upon the tomb. It is in this spirit that I recur for an instant, and for an instant only, to the events of a history fresh in the remembrance of the nation and the world.

The late President of the United States has devoted his whole life to the service of his country. Of a nature singularly unambitious, he seems to have combined the utmost gentleness of manner with the greatest firmness of purpose. For more than thirty years, the duties of his station confined him to a sphere where only those who knew him most intimately could perceive the qualities which danger quickened and brightened into grandeur and sublimity. In the late war with Great Britain, he was but a captain; yet the little band who defended Fort Harrison saw amid the smoke of battle, that they were commanded by a man fit for his station. In the Florida campaign he commanded but a brigade, yet his leadership not only evinced courage and conduct, but inspired these qualities in the meanest soldier in his ranks. He began the Mexican compaign at the head of only a division, yet as the events of the war swelled that division into an army, so the crisis kindled him into higher resolves and noble actions, till the successive steps of advance became the assured march of victory.

Mr. Speaker, as we review the brilliant and stirring passages of the events to which I refer, it is not in the power even of sudden grief to suppress the admiration which thrills our hearts. When, sir, has there been such a campaign? When such soldiers to be led, and when such qualities of leadership so variously combined? How simple, but yet how grand was the announcement, "In whatever force the enemy may be, I shall fight him." It gave Palo Alto and Resaca to our banner. How steadfast the resolution that impelled the advance to Monterey—how stirring the courage which beleagured the frowning city—which stormed the barricaded streets—which carried the embattled heights, and won and kept the whole. Nor sir, can we forget that in the flush of victory the gentle heart stayed the bold hand, while the conquering soldier offered sacrifices on the altar of pity, amid all the exultation of triumph.

Sir, I may not stop to speak of the achievements of Buena Vista; they are deeds that will never die, and it was the great event of the age, a contest of races and institutions. An army of volunteers, engaged, not in an impetuous advance, but in a stern defence of chosen ground, against superior force, and in a last extremity, and when men who had never seen fire faced the foe with the steadiness of veterans. Sir, as long as those frowning heights and bloody ravines shall remain, these recollections will endure, and with them, the name of the man who steadied every rank and kindled every eye, by the indomitable resolution which would not yield, and the exalted spirit which rose highest amid the greatest perils.

It was from scenes like these he was called to the Chief Magistracy. It was a summons unexpected and unsought, the spontaneous expression of a noble confidence, the just reward of great actions. It may not be proper to speak here and now, of the manner in which these new duties were executed, but I may say that here, as everywhere else, he exhibited the same firmness and decision which had marked his life. He was honest and unostentatious; he obeyed the law, and loved the constitution; he dealt with difficult questions with a singleness of purpose, which is the truest pilot amid storms; nor can it be doubted that when impartial history shall record the events of his administration, they will be found worthy of his past life, and a firm foundation for his future renown.

You remember, Mr. Speaker, that when the great Athenian philosopher was inquired of by the Lydian King as to who was the happiest among men, he declared that no man should be pronounced happy till his death. The President of the United States has so finished a noble life as to justify the pride and admiration of his countrymen. He has faced the last enemy with a manly firmness and a becoming resolution. He died where an American citizen would most desire to die, not amid embattled hosts and charging squadrons, but amid weeping friends, and an anxious nation, in the house provided by its gratitude, only to be taken thence to a "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Sir, in the death which has created so much dismay, there is a becoming resemblance to the life which has created so much confidence. His closing hours were marked with a beautiful calmness, his last expressions indicated a manly sense of his own worth, and a consciousness that he had done his duty. Nor can I omit to remark, that it is this sense of the obligation of duty which appears to have been the true basis of his character. In boyhood and in age, as captain and as general, whether defending a fort against savages, or exercising the functions of the Chief Magistracy—duty rather than glory, self-approval rather than renown, have prompted the deeds which have made him immortal.

Mr. Speaker, the character upon which death has just set its seal, is filled with impressive contrasts—a warrior, he loved peace; a man of action, he sighed for retirement. Amid the events which crowned him with fame, he counselled a withdrawal of our troops. And whether at the head of armies, or in the chair of State, he appeared as utterly unconscious of his great renown as if no gleam of glory shone through his whitened hair. It is related of Epaminondas, that when fatally wounded at the battle of Mantinea, they bore him to a height from whence, with fading glance, he surveyed the fortunes of the fight, and, when the field was won, laid him down to die. The friends who gathered round him, wept his early fall, and passionately expressed their sorrow that he died childless. "Not so," said the hero with his last breath, "for do not I leave two fair daughters, Leuctra and Mantinea?" General Taylor is more fortunate, since he leaves an excellent and most worthy family to deplore his loss and inherit his glory. Nor is he fortunate in this only, since, like Epaminondas, he leaves not only two battles, but four—Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Buena Vista—the grand creations of his genius and valor, to be remembered as long as truth and courage appeal to the human heart.

• • • • • •

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From.	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
November 4	Maseppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Lookong		Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 4	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong		Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 6	Whampoa	Dut. bq	447	Kelnph	Hongkong	Oct. 2	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 6	Lord Ashley	B. ship	474	Butler	Hongkong	Oct. 4	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 7	Howqua	A. ship		McKenzie	San Francisco		Ballast	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
November 3	Maseppa	B. schr.	163	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 5	Nymph	B. schr.	100	Wilson	Lookong	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 5	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Tronson	Hongkong	Sundries	F. & O. S. N. Co's Agents.
" 6	Pilot	H. M. B.		Ince	Ningpo		
" 6	Zone	A. ship	365	Baxter	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell & Co.
" 7	Corcyra	B. brig	176	Welsh	Singapore	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 7	Favourite	B. barque	232	Leitch	London	Tea & Silk	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 8	Vancouver	A. ship	518	Fuller	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Lockerby	Aug. 12	B. ship	463	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Brahmin	Oct. 17	B. ship	616	McEachern	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Clara Anna Maria	Oct. 15	Dut. bq	205	Bakeman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Gallego	Oct. 31	A. barque	383	Johnson	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Horsburgh	Oct. 31	A. ship	372	Ozgood	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Howqua	Nov. 7	A. ship		McKenzie	Russell & Co.		
Huntingdon	Oct. 26	A. barque	542	Coockney	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
James Turcan	Oct. 31	B. barque	332	Turcan	Lindsay & Co.		
Leibnitz	Sept. 29	Brem. sh.	300	Whiting	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Lord Ashley	Nov. 7	B. ship	474	Butler	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Mercurius	Sept. 29	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Nestorian	Oct. 19	A. ship	695	Bilsh	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Oneida	Oct. 10	A. ship	420	Cressy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Pilot Fish	Sept. 27	B. ship	302	Bruce	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Schah Jehan	Oct. 17	B. ship	786	Johns	Russell & Co.	London	Early
Sir John Beresford	Oct. 24	B. barque	292	Tredgold	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Union	Aug. 13	Sp. ship	434	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Whampoa	Nov. 6	Dut. bq	447	Kelnph	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Ylocano	Aug. 12	Sp. brig	237	Martinez	Russell & Co.	Manila	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busiche	F. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	466	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marden	"	B. bark	235	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lyngrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. str.	110	Lacy	P. P. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	385	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	139	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	13,915	13,168
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	413
Total	21,176	16,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,334 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,369 "
Raw Silk,	413 bales=232 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Horsburgh*:—
2,980 Pieces Drills.
120 " 1,107 Changs Woollens.
100 " 600 " Long Ells.
500 Rolls Mats, for re-exportation.
6 Packages Stores.

Per *Antelope*:—
10,800 Pieces Drills.
3,200 " Jeans.
12 Packages Stores.

Per *Lord Ashley*:—
5,000 Bags Raw Sugar.
50 Packages Stores.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Argyle*:—
134 Bales Cotton.
2,779 Packages Earthenware.
7,570 Jars Samshoo.
88 Baskets Chesnuts.
171 " Dried Shrimps.
500 Peculs Gypsum.
20 Packages Gum.
1,000 " Vegetable Stuff
54 " Dried Roots.
34 " Dates.
170 " Sundries.

TABLE

Showing the Import and Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *&* 1849.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Tools.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	955-0-0-0	25,056-9-9-0
1844,	135,595-5-7-2	-	135,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,656-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,005-4-8-8
1847,	561,252-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-5-4	5,959-3-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,450-4-1-7	9,550-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Iron Tons
Lively,	London	277	May 21	781,300	..	..	48	..	..	
Larpent,	Liverpool	614	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,318	..	..	21
Viscount Sandon,	London	540	May 21	1,882,430	..	..	696	..	..	
Cathaya,	Liverpool	496	June 14	710,661	83,140	23,746	2,284	..	..	49
Confucius,	Liverpool		July 11	960,750	81,699	..	2,148	..	..	

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mucy and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,281	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,527	10,336,375	117,714	235,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,361
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,452	114,095	..	137,602	229,607	48,124	546,853	13,867,491

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,856	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,614	1,514,131	1,740,767
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	362,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,356	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	551,020	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,679	5,623,508

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,185	1,331,031	38,672,568	118,002	957,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,658,656	8,425,316	47,107,884
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,628	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,644	..	6,661,244
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,916	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORST COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces
1 Vessel,			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..
3 "			*Aug.* "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	363	65	481	..
4 "			*Sept.* "	367,640	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	889	65	716	..
Lady Mary Wood,	296	Oct. 7	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	19
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	914	115	716	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			*July Total*	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
9 "			*Aug.* "	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,570	9,684	2,543	350	14,247	3,588,651	2,352	16,000	..	..
8 "			*Sept.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	36,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	8	944
				5,279,637	89,100	92,967	1,600	5,463,304	..	..	2,170	28,346	39,285	23,780	113,581	5,576,885	4,449	16,000	8	944
Blundell,	573	Oct. 5	London	387,500	52,700	..	900	441,100	..	..	3,100	15,500	49,200	4,600	72,400	513,500	245	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield	436	" 5	London	263,800	4,400	5,200	..	273,400	..	..	2,400	10,900	31,200	1,300	45,800	319,200	922	2,000	20	..
Moultan	429	" 3	London	269,208	46,028	22,313	..	337,549	..	859	12,220	16,692	19,837	4,124	53,172	397,721	761	..	6	..
Emma Colvin	360	" 24	London	250,000	12,700	800	1,500	265,000	3,000	..	10,000	34,500	67,000	8,500	163,000	430,000	697	..	..	..
Equator	235	" 18	London	135,100	..	..	..	135,100	6,000	..	10,000	13,000	3,500	550	33,050	168,150	370	..	..	..
James Scott	340	" 30	London	350,000	..	..	400	350,400	..	..	4,300	18,700	14,300	5,000	42,300	422,700	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				6,967,245	204,928	126,280	4,400	7,302,853	11,000	889	44,200	137,038	234,322	47,854	525,303	7,828,156	7,434	16,000	34	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Mucy and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Bales	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034		..	205,034	36,016	..	3,090	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	105	..

Cargoes per *Annie Buchanan*, *Reliance*, *Panama*, *Tartar*, *Candace*, *Natchez*, *Zone* and *Vancouver* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mucy and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,607	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,033	98,566	151,441	9,679,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,973
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,306	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,636	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,001	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,896	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,609,643	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Dollars*; Six Months, *Eight Dollars*; Three Months, *Four Dollars*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*; To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To SUBSCRIBERS, Eight Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents*. One-half of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Dollars*; Repetitions *One Dollar*. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London*; Messrs. Syme, Muir & Co., *Hongkong*.

Edited Printed and Published, Every Saturday, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae*.